

EXHIBIT

BB

Other Document #3

Document #3
(FOIA DOC 65)

PAGE 1

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The Director of Central Intelligence

Washington, D.C. 20505

4 June 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR: The National Security Advisor

SUBJECT: ~~TS~~

[REDACTED]

A47-2

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: (TS) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3. (TS) [REDACTED] As you know, beginning in September 2002 the Justice Department authorized CIA in its discretion, to employ on selected HVDs [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] waterboard, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CIA has reserved use of these techniques to elicit ongoing threat information from the most hardcore, senior terrorist figures that have been captured--men such as Khalid Sheik Muhammad, Abu Zubaydeh, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Key members of Congress have been briefed from the beginning--CIA informed the leadership of the Congressional Intelligence Committees of the existence and nature of the Program when it commenced in late 2002, in early 2003 when members of the leadership changed, and again in September 2003. [REDACTED]

0000425

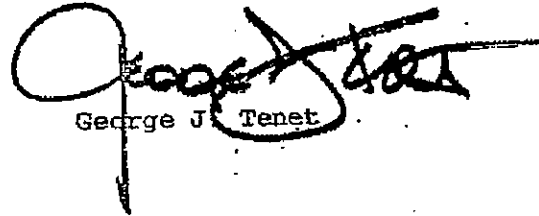
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SUBJECT: ~~(TS)~~


George J. Tenet

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Other Document #7

Document #7
(FOIA DOC 73)

PAGES 1 TO 23

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CERTIFIED INTERROGATORS [REDACTED] HAVE
EMPLOYED THE FOLLOWING STANDARD AND ENHANCED INTERROGATION METHODS
WITH KHALID SHAYKH ((MUHAMMAD)) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THE WATERBOARD [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

- The use of the following techniques [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] in the interrogation of al-Qa'ida
detainees by the CIA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the water board [REDACTED]

0000422

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

638-8

Other Document #29

Document #29

(FOIA DOC 90)

PAGES 1 TO 17

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[REDACTED]

These enhanced techniques include:

[REDACTED]

Water Board

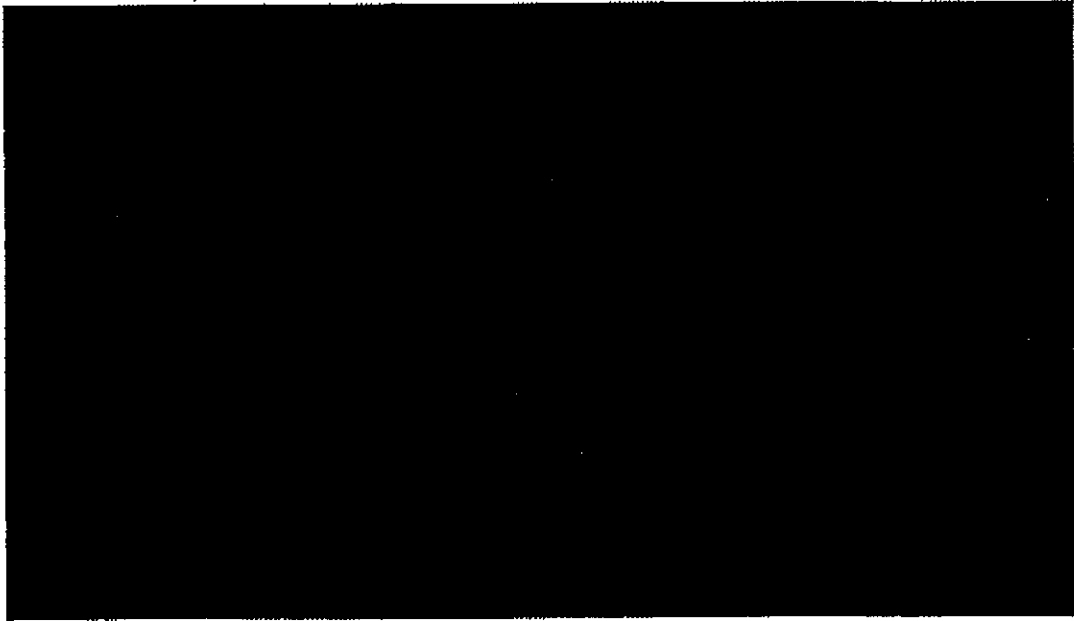
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AT-1442-18

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Enhanced Techniques

Techniques

These include:



Waterboard



0001134

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PAGES 4 TO 7

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Water board

[REDACTED]

000000

[REDACTED]

8

CT2 15-8

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] these techniques are:

[REDACTED] Water-board [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

0000991

[REDACTED]

Document #65

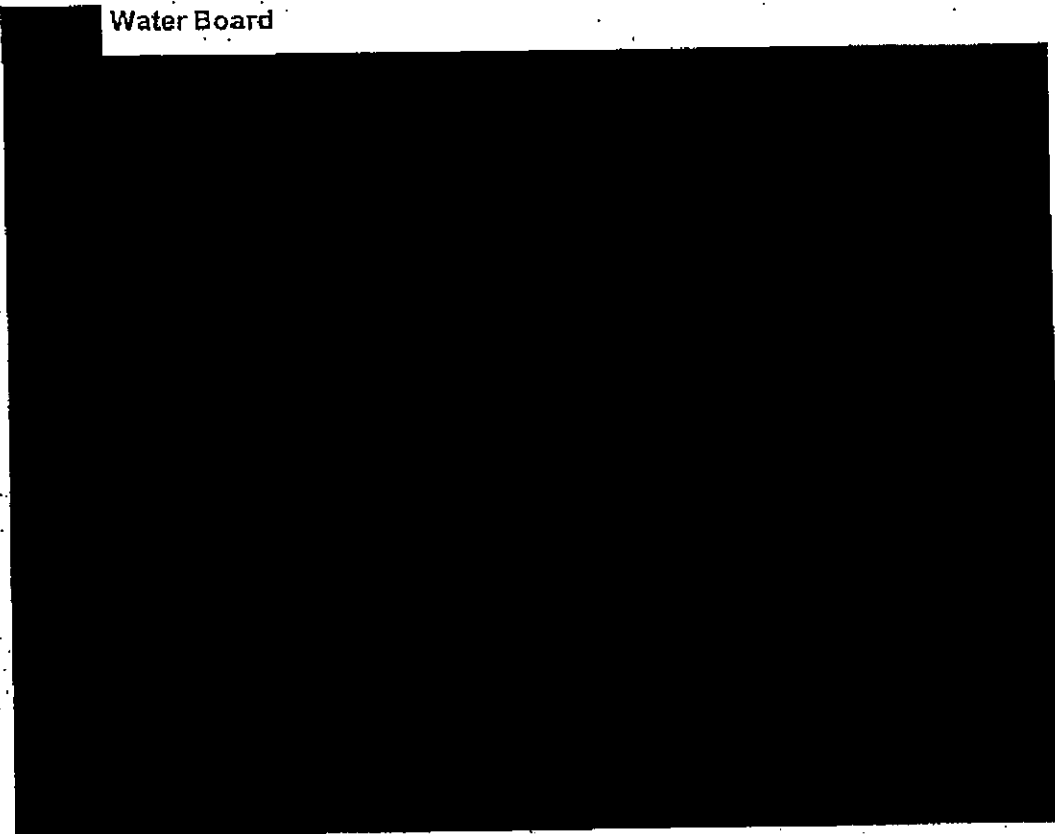
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Water Board



14
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00067



These techniques are:

Water-board



40

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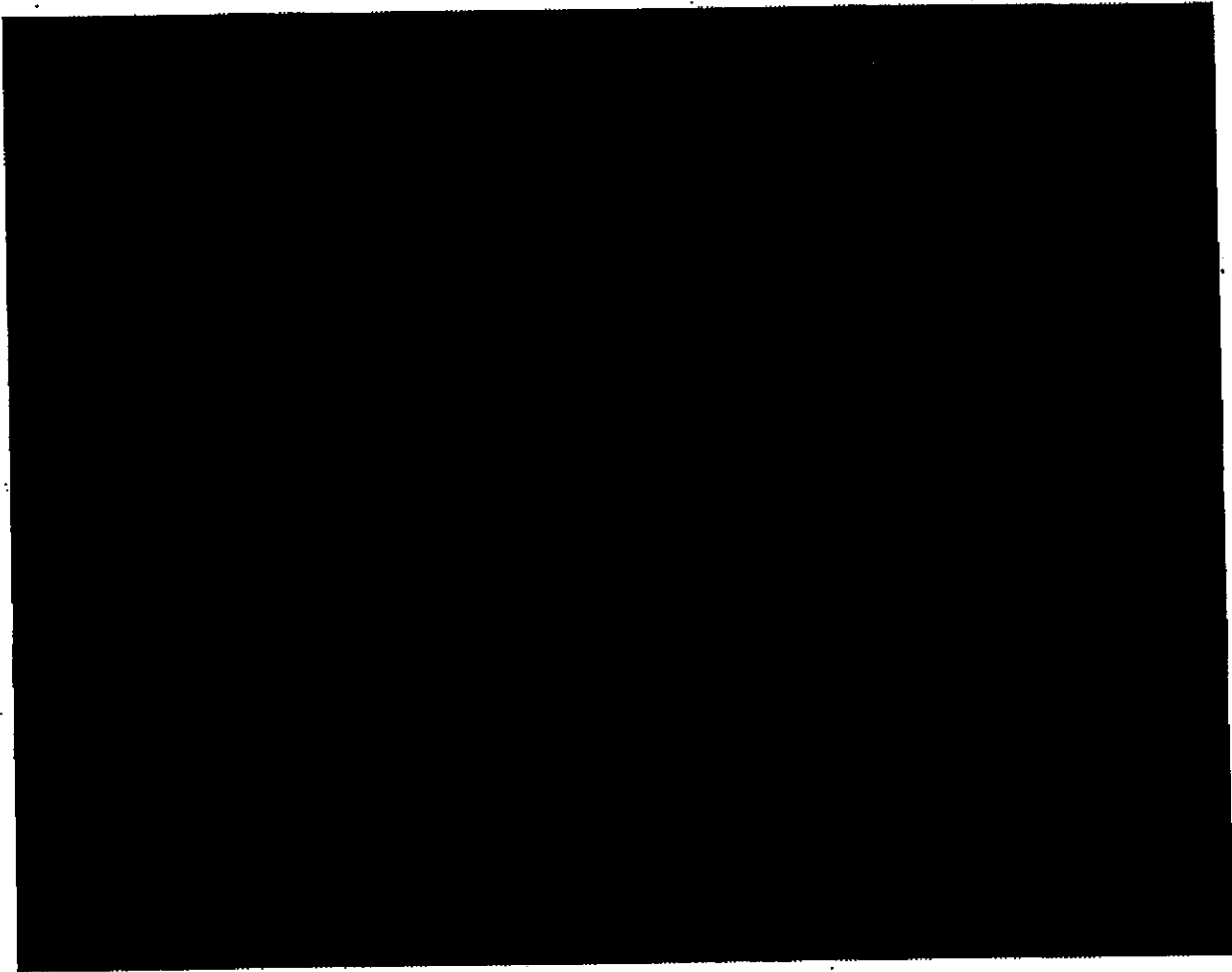
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 Water Board



0000254

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PAGE 1

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Permissible Interrogation Techniques

Unless otherwise approved by Headquarters, CIA officers [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] may use only Permissible Interrogation Techniques, which
comprise the (a) Standard Techniques and (b) Enhanced Techniques.

[REDACTED]

Enhanced Techniques

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the water board; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CTCL 134-1

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] In each instance the use of Enhanced Techniques must be approved by
Headquarters in advance, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]



[REDACTED] 0000047

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

These techniques are:

[REDACTED]

water-board

[REDACTED]

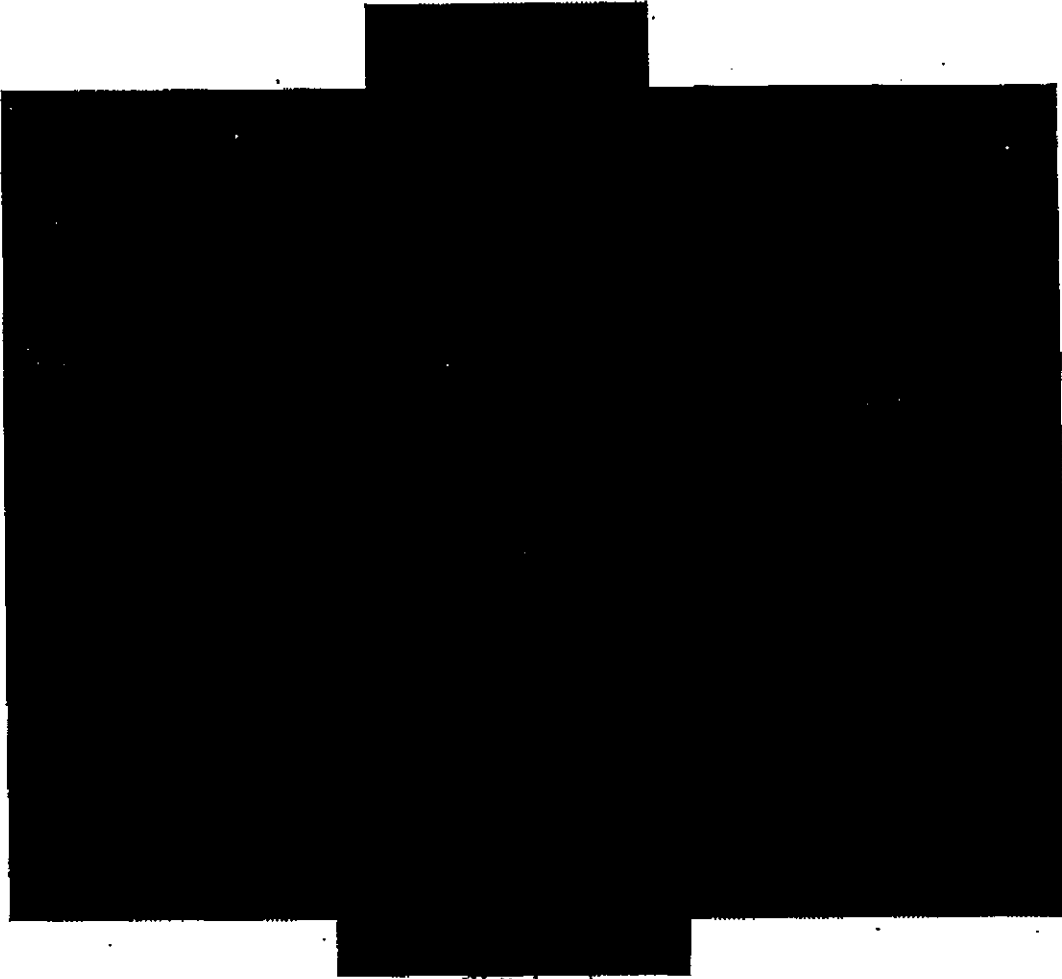
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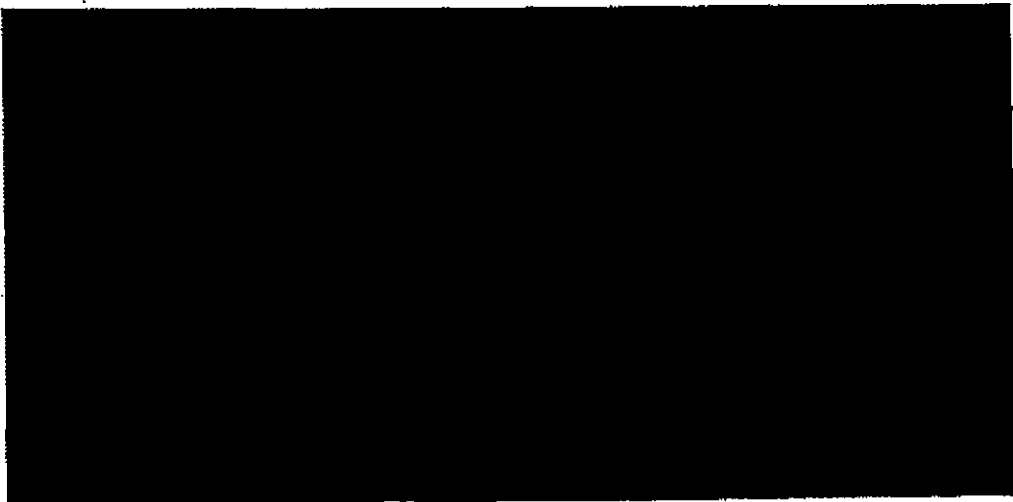
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Water board



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Water board

(22) (22)
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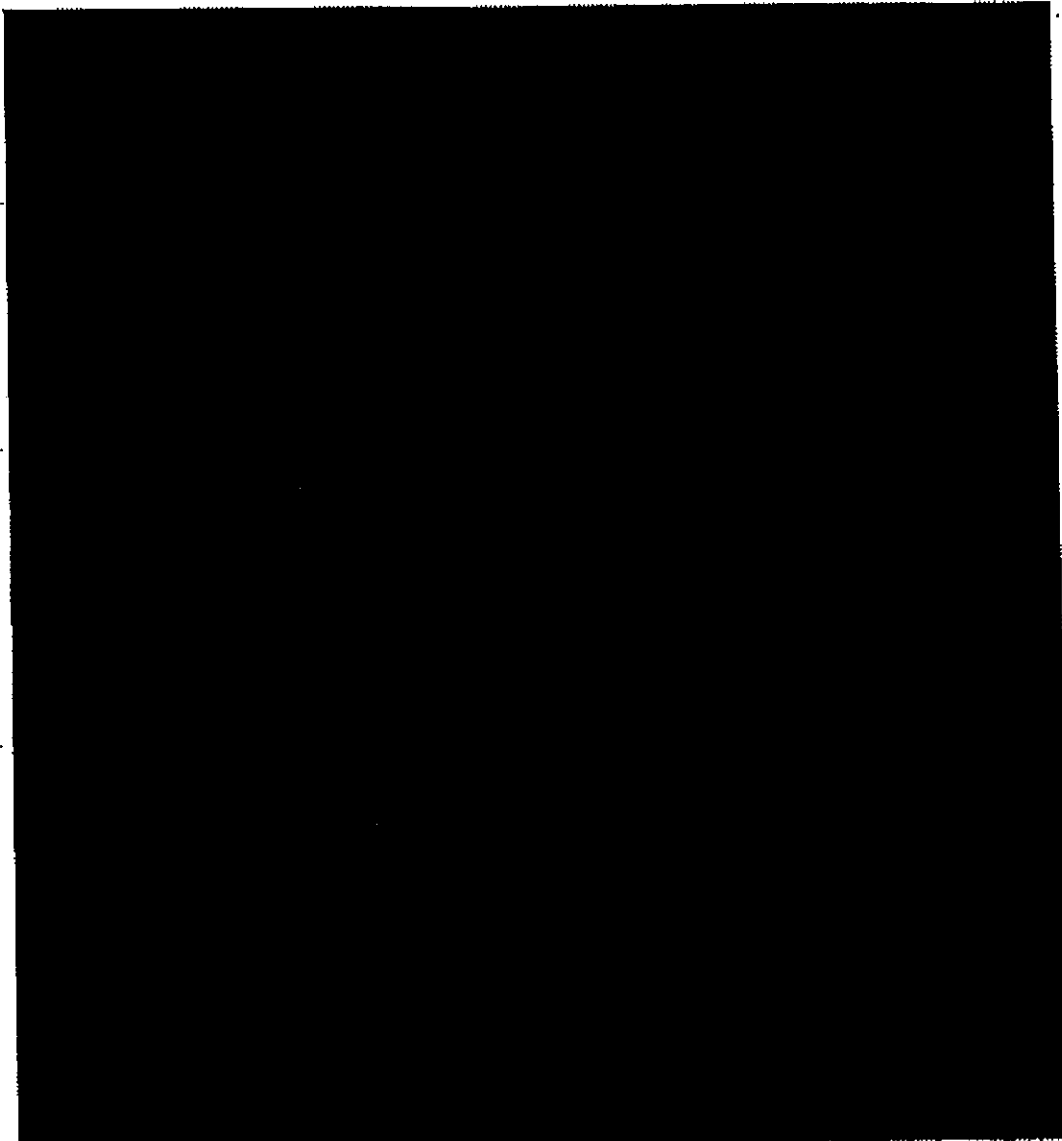
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Waterboard



(33) (24)
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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

These techniques are:

[REDACTED]

Water-board

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

0000915

[REDACTED]

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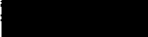
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00129

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Operations
Director, DCI Counterterrorist Center
Senior Deputy General Counsel

FROM: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT:  Interrogation of Abu Zubaydah


methods include

enhanced interrogation

board

water

114

137

0001386

1701 1701

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Approval. Accordingly, in view of the
grave danger to the United States and its citizens, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] I
have approved the implementation of the enhanced
interrogation techniques described above.

0001388

[REDACTED]

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00130

00131

Successful raid and capture of Abu Zubaydah

116

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0001390

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] to [REDACTED] the water board. [REDACTED] Zubaydah subjected

[REDACTED] used [REDACTED] water board, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Zubaydah subjected to [REDACTED] water board, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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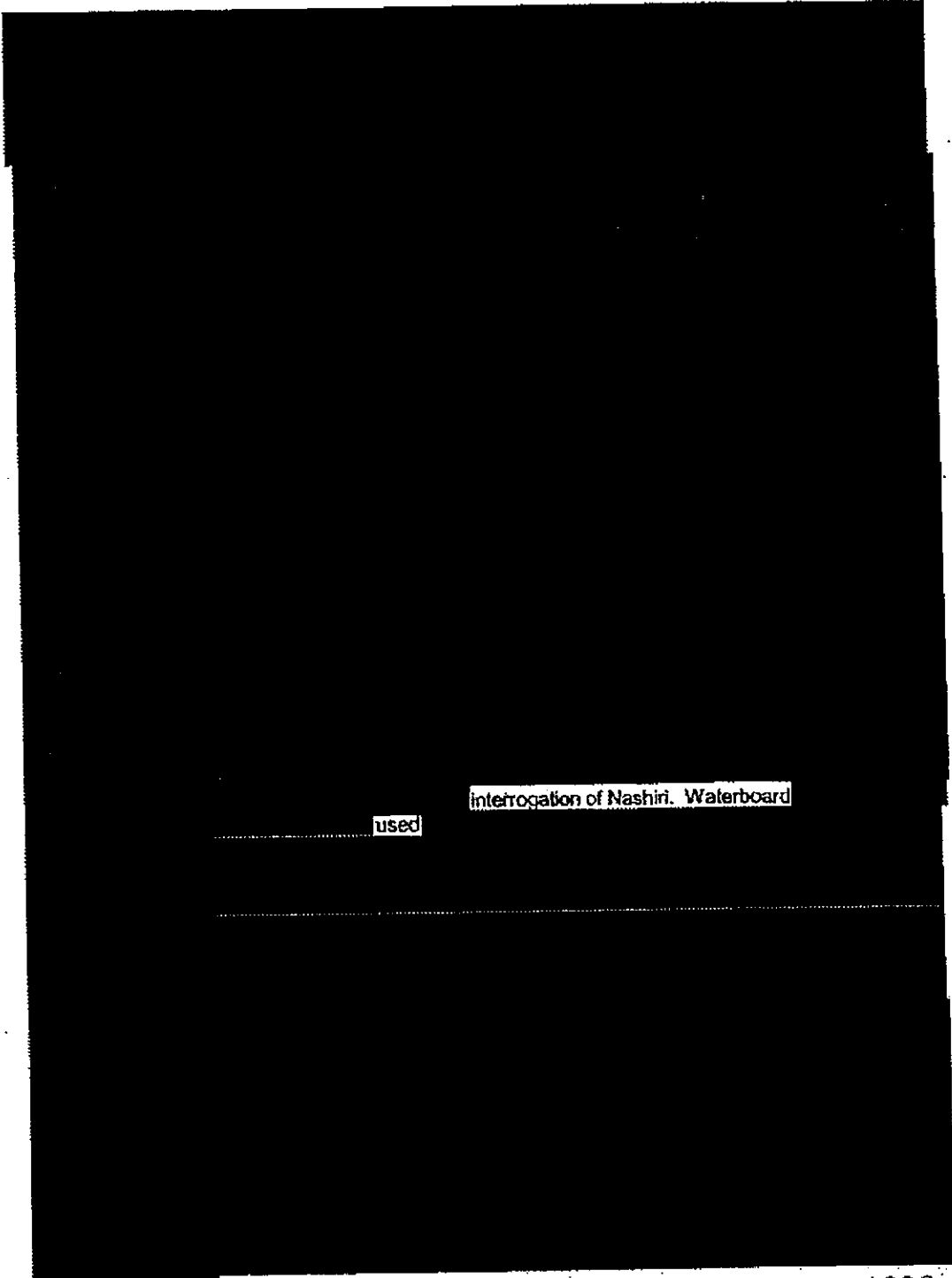
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briefs HPSCI Chairman and Ranking Minority Member on
Abu Zubaydah's interrogations

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interrogation of Nashiri. Waterboard

used

0001398

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~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
OGC attorney [REDACTED]

reviews videotapes
[REDACTED]

0001399

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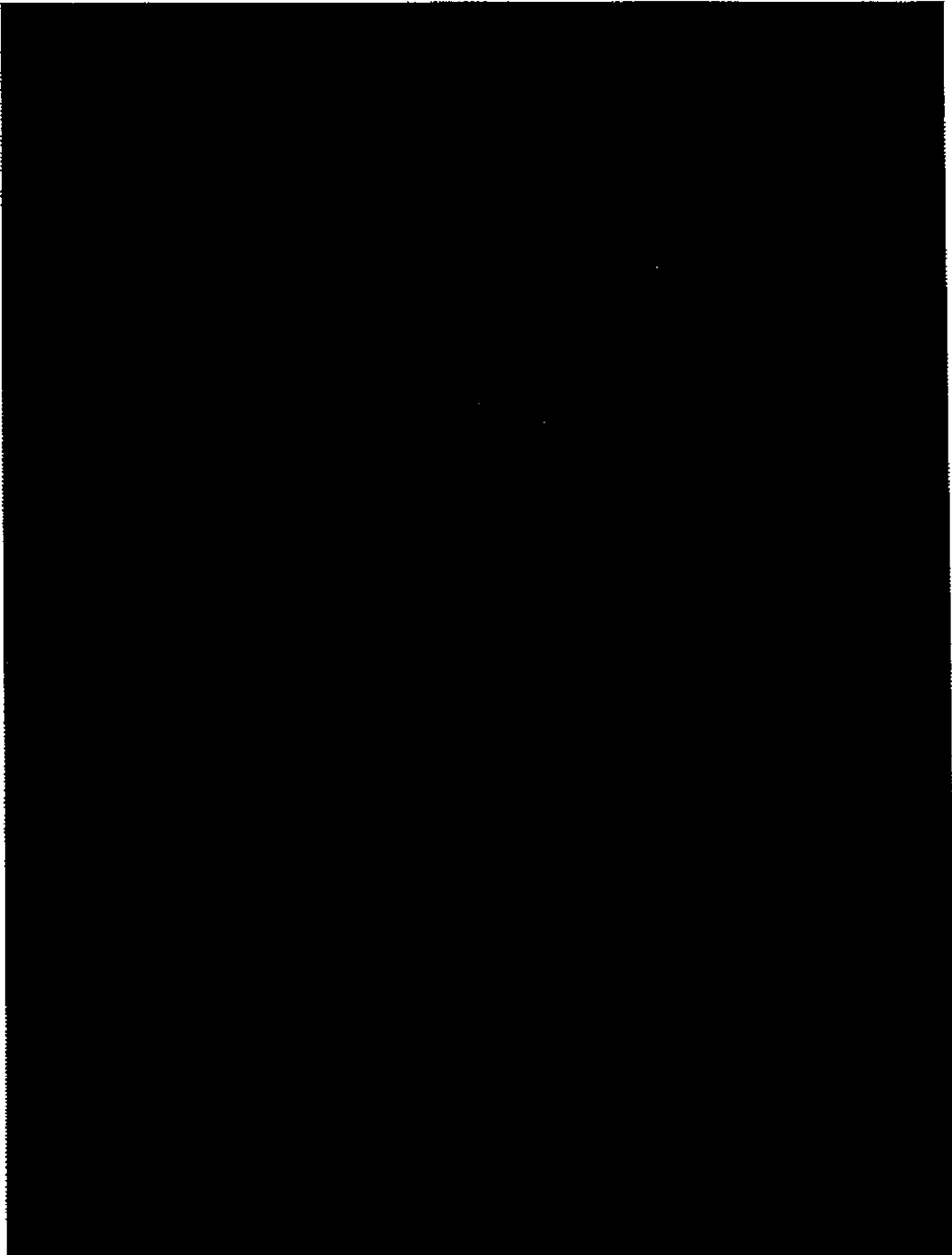
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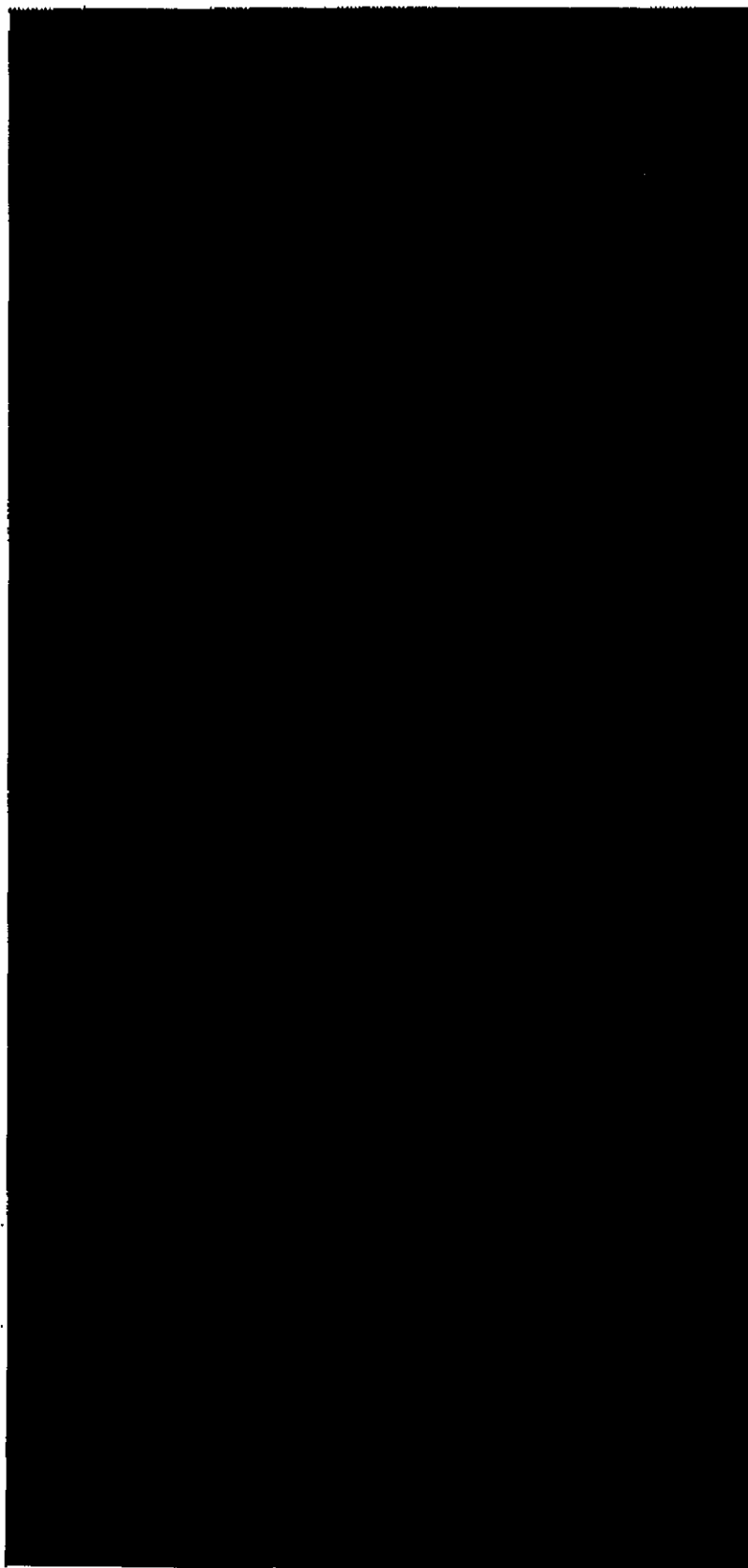
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These techniques are:

water-board



These techniques are:

water-board

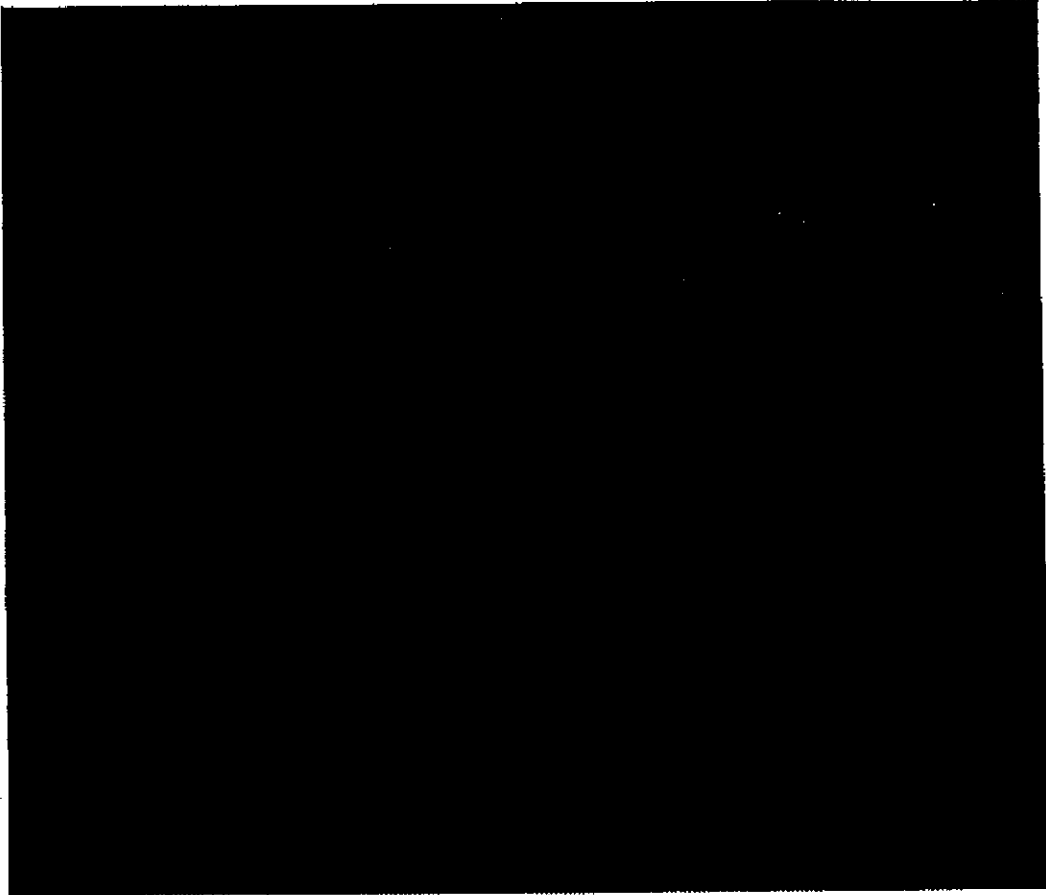
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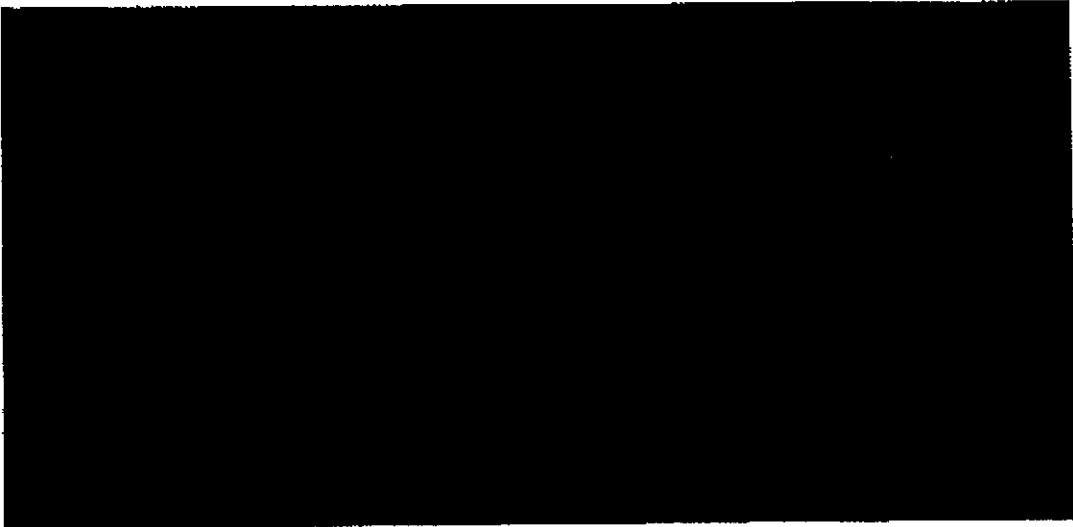
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Water board



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Interview Report #103

[REDACTED]

5 September 2003

[REDACTED]

(103)

INTERVIEW REPORT

INTERVIEWEE: Scott W. Muller

[REDACTED]

(U) [REDACTED] Review of Interrogations for
Counterterrorism Purposes

[REDACTED]

9000574

[REDACTED]

9000574

[REDACTED]

II18-1

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

INTERVIEWEE: Scott W. Muller

[REDACTED]

5. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] got a report from
the OGC Attorney who had reviewed the videotapes

[REDACTED]

9000575

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

2

I 118-2

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the Agency approved the use of the
waterboard on Khalid Shaykh Muhammad (KSM).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Al-Nashiri
had been waterboarded [REDACTED] he pays attention to the use of the
waterboard because it is controversial.

[REDACTED]

9000576

I 118-3

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

the waterboard. detainees have undergone

9000577

[REDACTED]

I 118-4

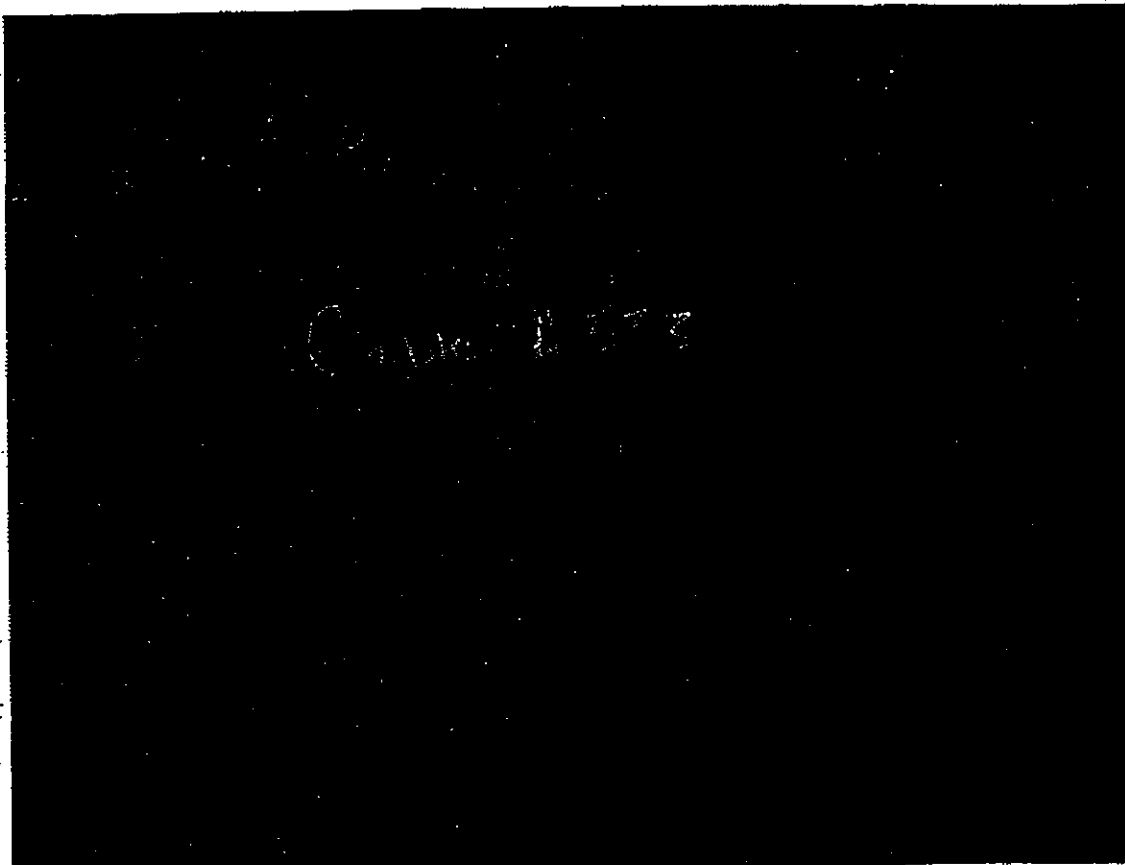
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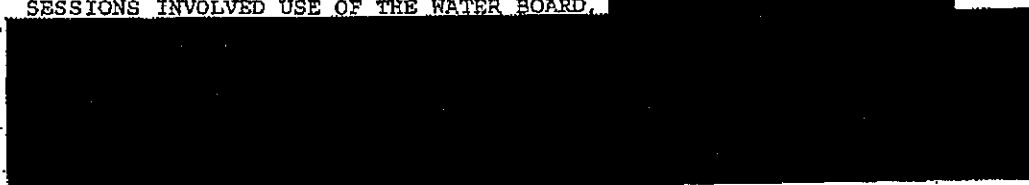
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UNDERGOING [REDACTED] AFTER
APPROVED TECHNIQUES INCLUDING THE WATER
BOARD, ((ABU ZUBAYDAH))



[REDACTED] INTERROGATION
SESSIONS INVOLVED USE OF THE WATER BOARD,



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SPECIAL REVIEW



~~(TS)~~ [REDACTED] COUNTERTERRORISM DETENTION AND
INTERROGATION ACTIVITIES
(SEPTEMBER 2001 – OCTOBER 2003)

7 May 2004

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~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

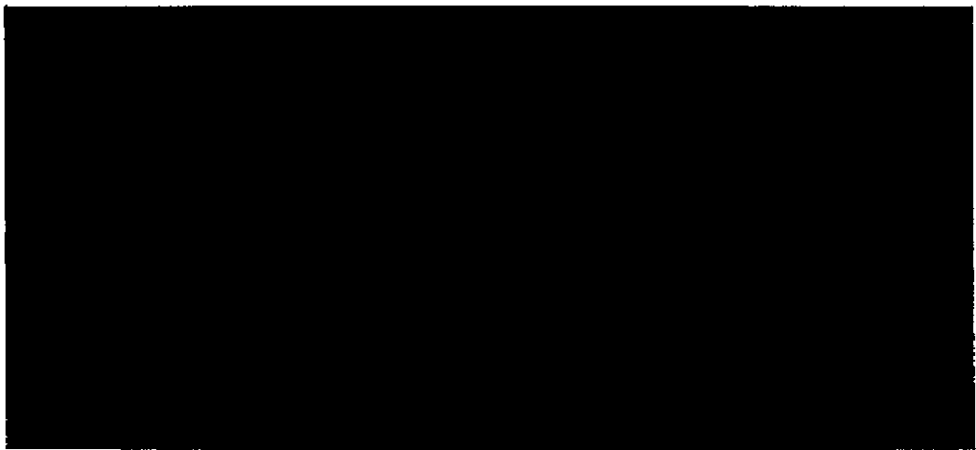
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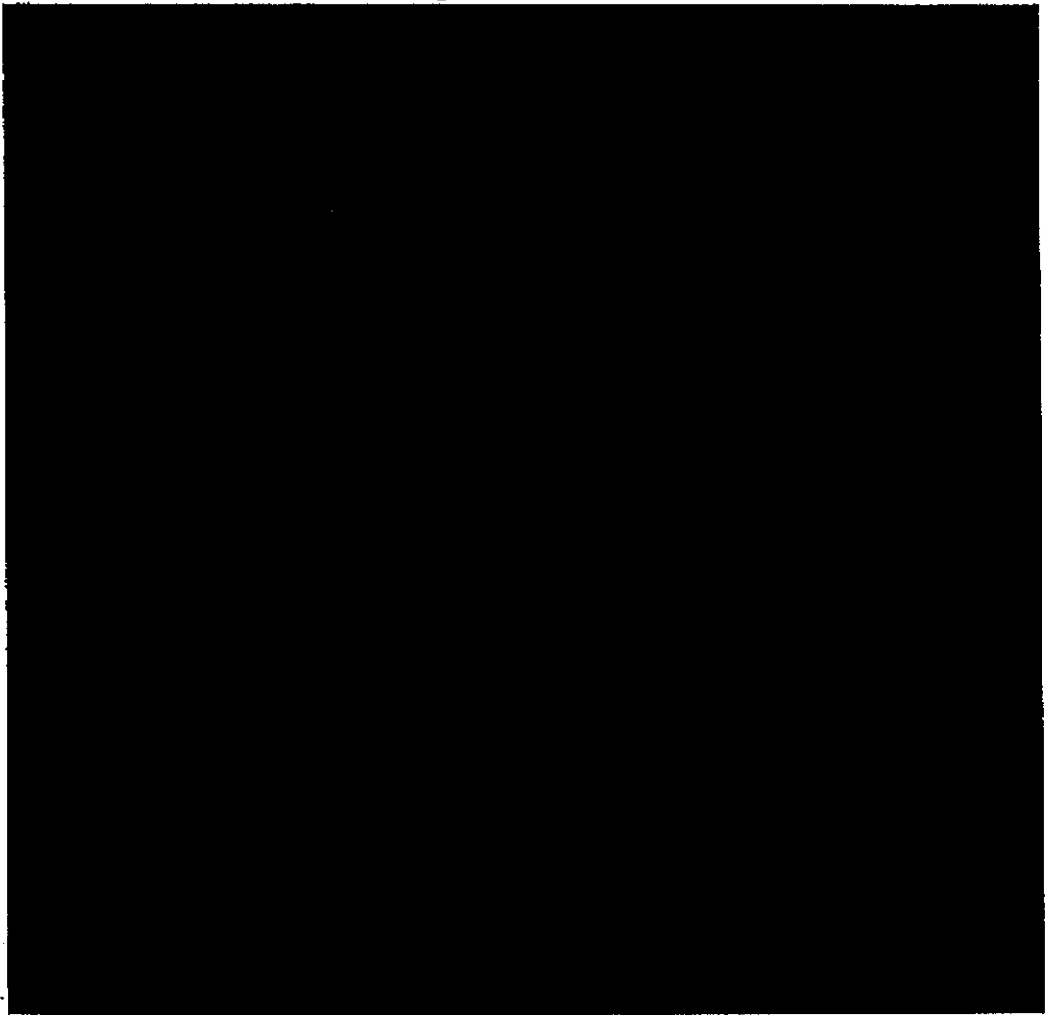
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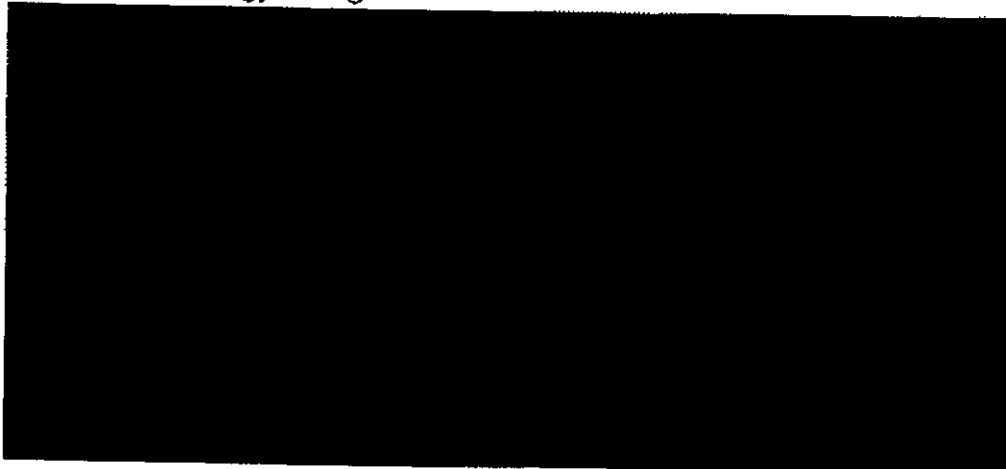
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A. Procedures and Resources

B. Chronology of Significant Events



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SPECIAL REVIEW

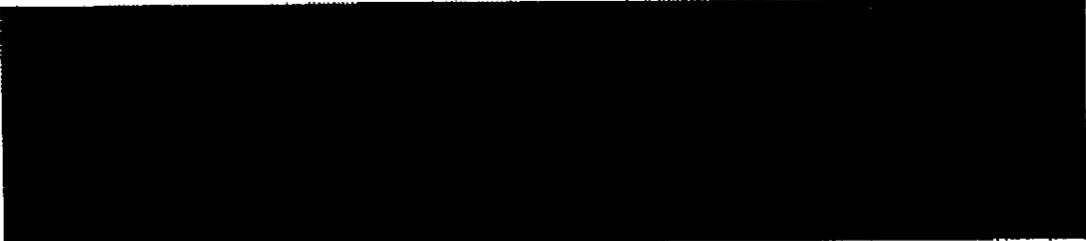
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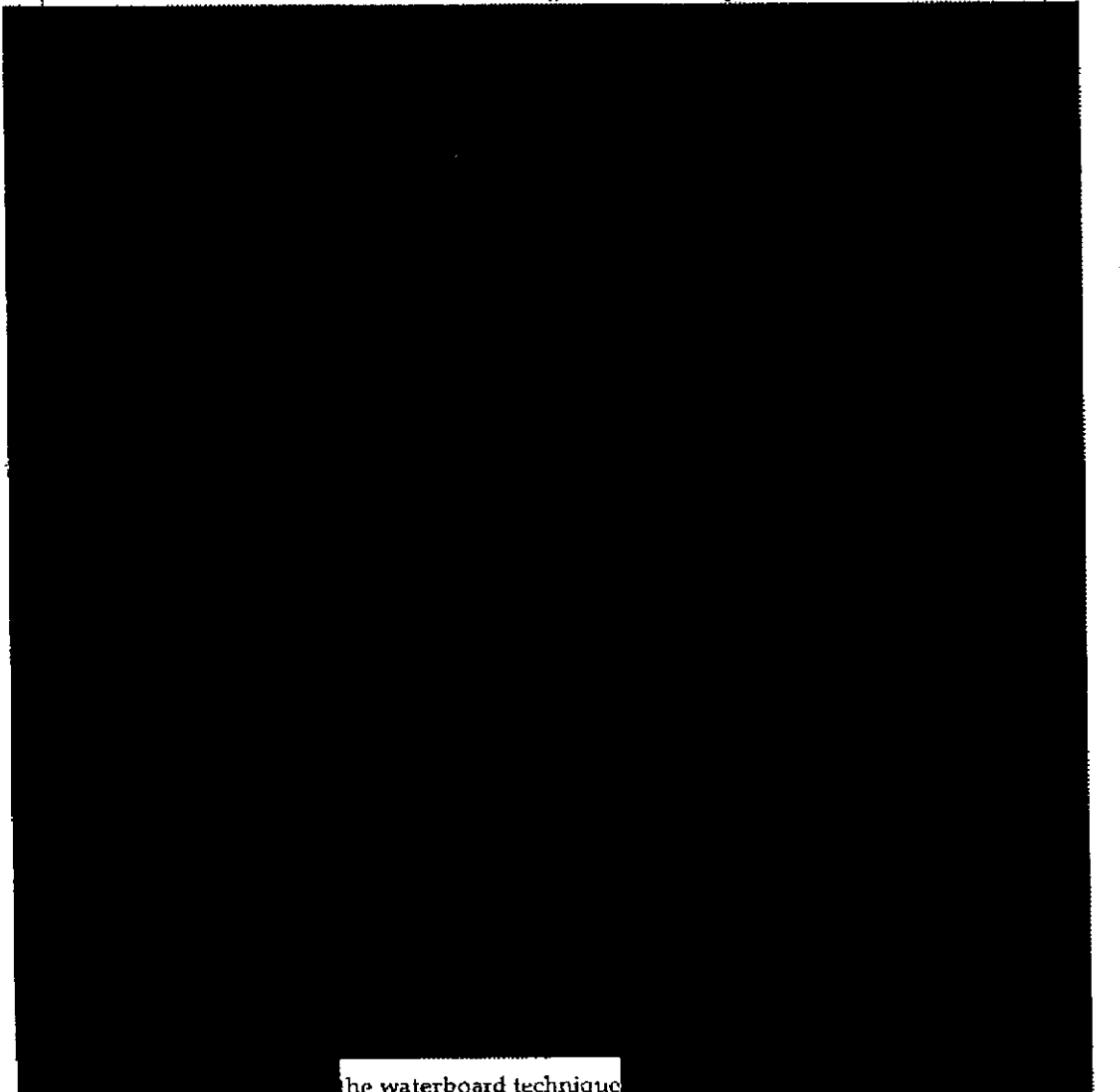
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Enhanced Interrogation Techniques



the waterboard technique



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DoJ LEGAL ANALYSIS

36. (TS) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The ensuing legal opinions focus on the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Torture Convention),¹⁵ especially as implemented in the U.S. criminal code, 18 U.S.C. 2340-2340A.

37. (U//FOUO) The Torture Convention specifically prohibits "torture," which it defines in Article 1 as:

any act by which *severe* pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is *intentionally* inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanction. [Emphasis added.]

Article 4 of the Torture Convention provides that states party to the Convention are to ensure that all acts of "torture" are offenses under their criminal laws. Article 16 additionally provides that each state party "shall undertake to prevent in any territory under its jurisdiction other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment which do not amount to acts of torture as defined in Article 1."

¹⁵ (U//FOUO) Adopted 10 December 1984, S. Treaty Doc. No. 100-20 (1988) 1465 U.N.T.S. 85 (entered into force 26 June 1987). The Torture Convention entered into force for the United States on 20 November 1994.

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38. (U//FOUO) The Torture Convention applies to the United States only in accordance with the reservations and understandings made by the United States at the time of ratification.¹⁶ As explained to the Senate by the Executive Branch prior to ratification:

Article 16 is arguably broader than existing U.S. law. The phrase "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" is a standard formula in international instruments and is found in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the European Convention on Human Rights. To the extent the phrase has been interpreted in the context of those agreements, "cruel" and "inhuman" treatment or punishment appears to be roughly equivalent to the treatment or punishment barred in the United States by the Fifth, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments. "Degrading" treatment or punishment, however, has been interpreted as potentially including treatment that would probably not be prohibited by the U.S. Constitution. [Citing a ruling that German refusal to recognize individual's gender change might be considered "degrading" treatment.] To make clear that the United States construes the phrase to be coextensive with its constitutional guarantees against cruel, unusual, and inhumane treatment, the following understanding is recommended:

"The United States understands the term 'cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,' as used in Article 16 of the Convention, to mean the cruel, unusual, and inhumane treatment or punishment prohibited by the Fifth, Eighth and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States."¹⁷ [Emphasis added.]

¹⁶ (U) Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 23 May 1969, 1155 U.N.T.S. 331 (entered into force 27 January 1980). The United States is not a party to the Vienna Convention on treaties, but it generally regards its provisions as customary international law.

¹⁷ (U//FOUO) S. Treaty Doc. No. 100-20, at 15-16.

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

39. (U//FOUO) In accordance with the Convention, the United States criminalized acts of torture in 18 U.S.C. 2340A(a), which provides as follows:

Whoever outside the United States commits or attempts to commit torture shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both, and if death results to any person from conduct prohibited by this subsection, shall be punished by death or imprisoned for any term of years or for life.

The statute adopts the Convention definition of "torture" as "an act committed by a person acting under the color of law specifically intended to inflict severe physical or mental pain or suffering (other than pain or suffering incidental to lawful sanctions) upon another person within his custody or physical control."¹⁸ "Severe physical pain and suffering" is not further defined, but Congress added a definition of "severe mental pain or suffering:"

[T]he prolonged mental harm caused by or resulting from--

- (A) the intentional infliction or threatened infliction of severe physical pain or suffering;
- (B) the administration or application, or threatened administration or application, of mind-altering substances or other procedures calculated to disrupt profoundly the senses or the personality;
- (C) the threat of imminent death; or
- (D) the threat that another person will imminently be subjected to death, severe physical pain or suffering, or the administration or application of mind-altering substances or other procedures calculated to disrupt profoundly the senses or personality. . . .¹⁹

These statutory definitions are consistent with the understandings and reservations of the United States to the Torture Convention.

¹⁸ (U//FOUO) 18 U.S.C. 2340(1).

¹⁹ (U//FOUO) 18 U.S.C. 2340(2).

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~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

40. (U//FOUO) DoJ has never prosecuted a violation of the torture statute, 18 U.S.C. §2340, and there is no case law construing its provisions. [REDACTED]

issues under U.S. and international law to DoJ's OLC in the summer of 2002 and received a preliminary summary of the elements of the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] An unclassified 1 August 2002 OLC legal memorandum set out OLC's conclusions regarding the proper interpretation of the torture statute and concluded that "Section 2340A proscribes acts inflicting, and that are specifically intended to inflict, severe pain or suffering whether mental or physical."²⁰ Also, OLC stated that the acts must be of an "extreme nature" and that "certain acts may be cruel, inhuman, or degrading, but still not produce pain and suffering of the requisite intensity to fall within Section 2340A's proscription against torture." Further describing the requisite level of intended pain, OLC stated:

Physical pain amounting to torture must be equivalent in intensity to the pain accompanying serious physical injury, such as organ failure, impairment of bodily function, or even death. For purely mental pain or suffering to amount to torture under Section 2340, it must result in significant psychological harm of significant duration, e.g., lasting for months or even years.²¹

OLC determined that a violation of Section 2340 requires that the infliction of severe pain be the defendant's "precise objective." OLC also concluded that necessity or self-defense might justify interrogation methods that would otherwise violate Section 2340A.²² The August 2002 OLC opinion did not address whether any other provisions of U.S. law are relevant to the detention, treatment, and interrogation of detainees outside the United States.²³

²⁰ (U//FOUO) Legal Memorandum, Re: Standards of Conduct for Interrogation under 18 U.S.C. 2340-2340A (1 August 2002).

²¹ (U//FOUO) *Ibid.*, p. 1.

²² (U//FOUO) *Ibid.*, p. 39.

²³ (U//FOUO) OLC's analysis of the torture statute was guided in part by judicial decisions under the Torture Victims Protection Act (TVPA) 28 U.S.C. 1350, which provides a tort remedy for victims of torture. OLC noted that the courts in this context have looked at the entire course

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41. (U//FOUO) A second unclassified 1 August 2002 OLC opinion addressed the international law aspects of such interrogations.²⁴ This opinion concluded that interrogation methods that do not violate 18 U.S.C. 2340 would not violate the Torture Convention and would not come within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court.

[REDACTED]

of conduct, although a single incident could constitute torture. OLC also noted that courts may be willing to find a wide range of physical pain can rise to the level of "severe pain and suffering." Ultimately, however, OLC concluded that the cases show that only acts "of an extreme nature have been redressed under the TVPA's civil remedy for torture." White House Counsel Memorandum at 22 - 27.

²⁴ (U//FOUO) OLC Opinion by John C. Yoo, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, OLC (1 August 2002).

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

45. (TS) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The DCI briefed appropriate senior national security and legal officials on the proposed EITs. In the fall of 2002, the Agency briefed the leadership of the Congressional Intelligence Oversight Committees on the use of both standard techniques and EITs.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
interrogators administered
Al-Nashiri [REDACTED]

the waterboard to
[REDACTED]

Videotapes of Interrogations

77. (TS) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
decided to
videotape the interrogation sessions.

[REDACTED]
An OGC attorney reviewed the videotapes
[REDACTED]

78. (TS) [REDACTED]

OIG reviewed the videotapes
in May 2003
[REDACTED]

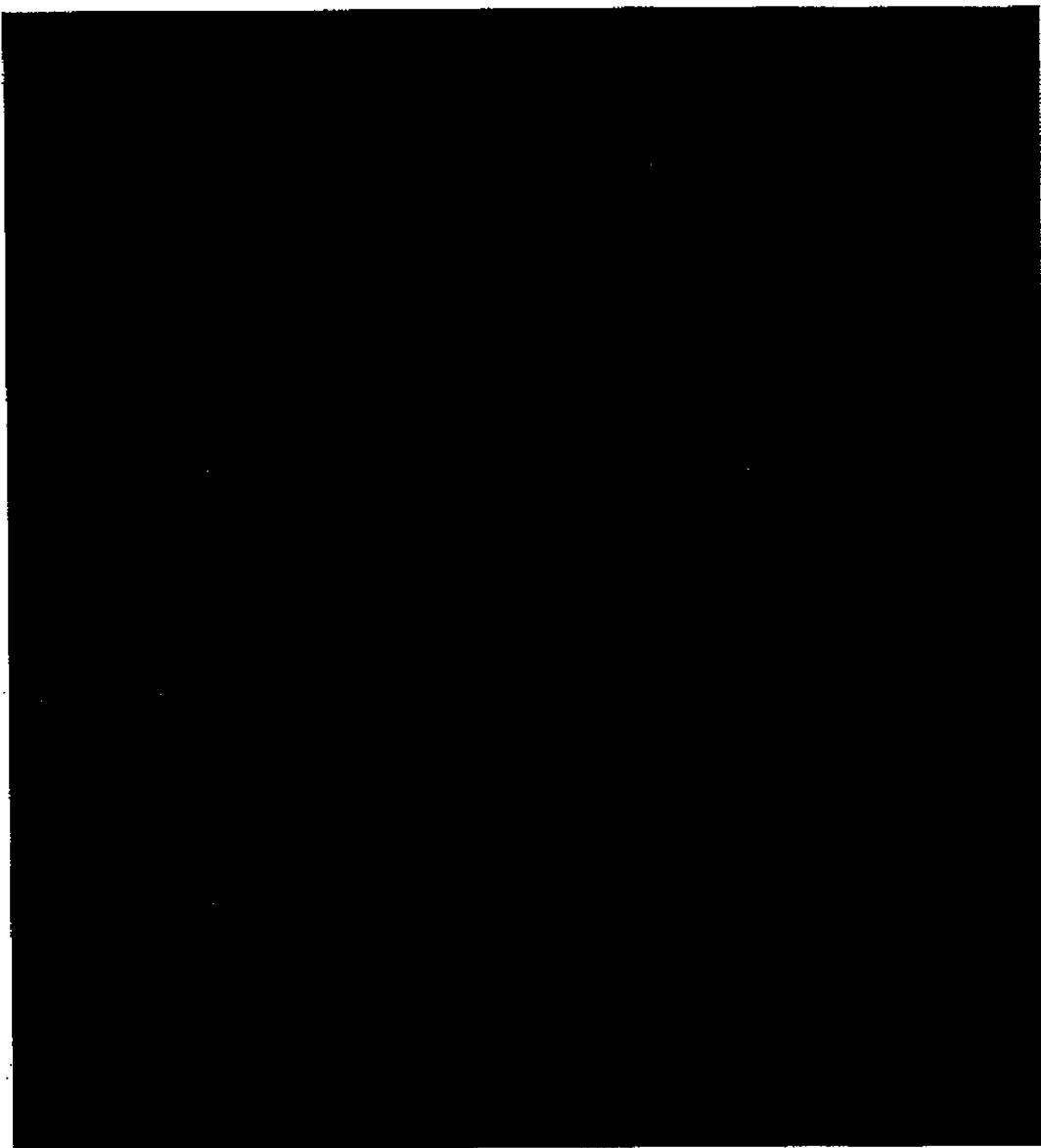
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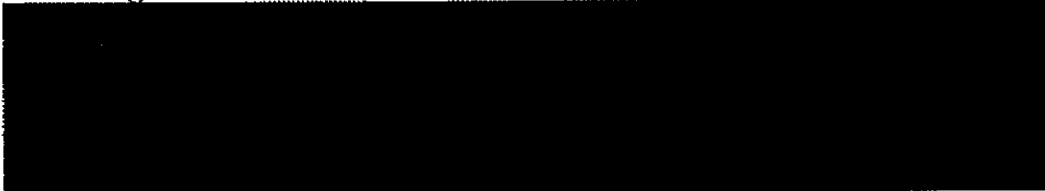
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Waterboard Technique

99. (TS) [REDACTED]
interrogators used the waterboard on Khalid Shaykh Muhammad



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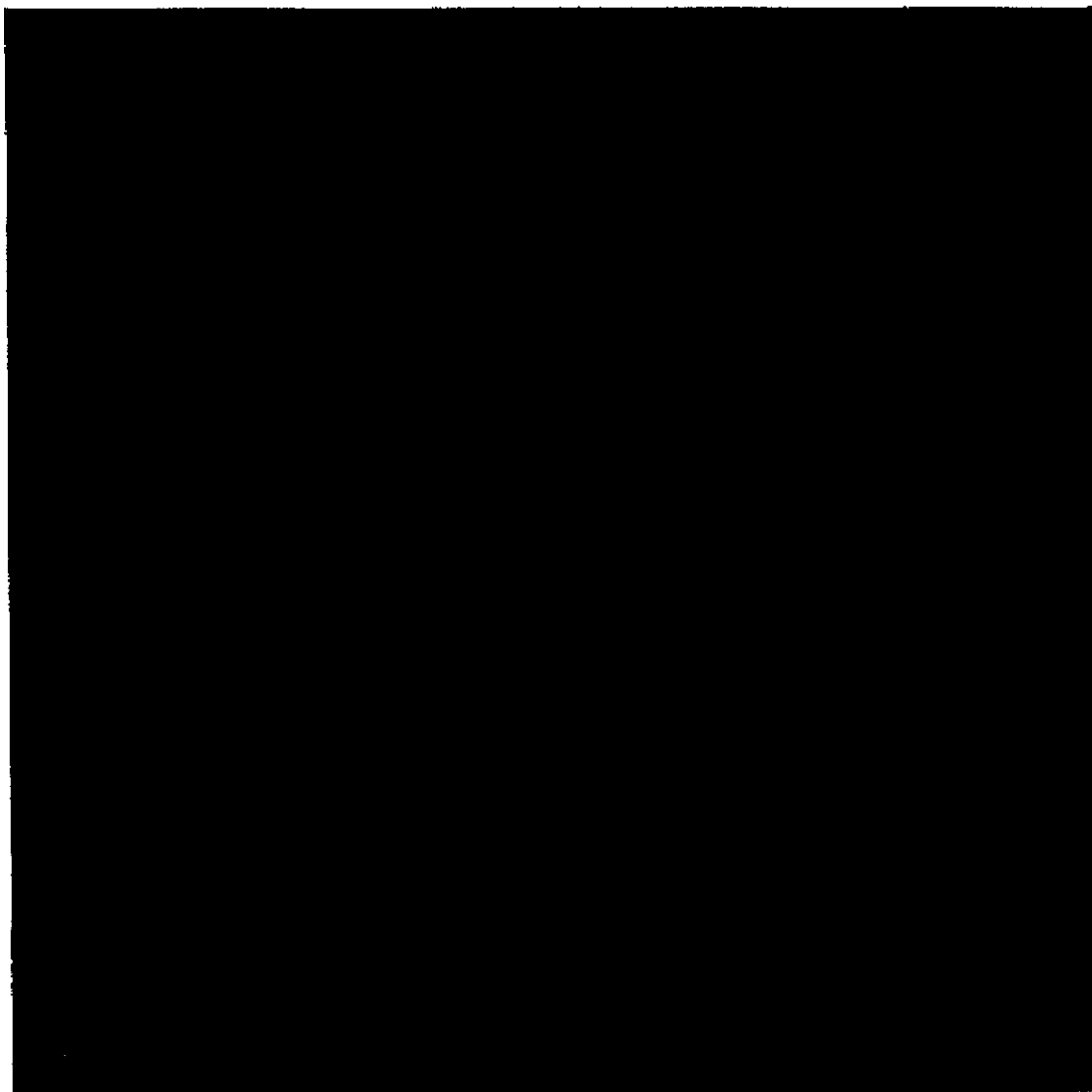
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[REDACTED]

100.-(TS [REDACTED] Cables indicate that Agency
interrogators [REDACTED] applied the waterboard technique to
Khalid Shaykh Muhammad [REDACTED]

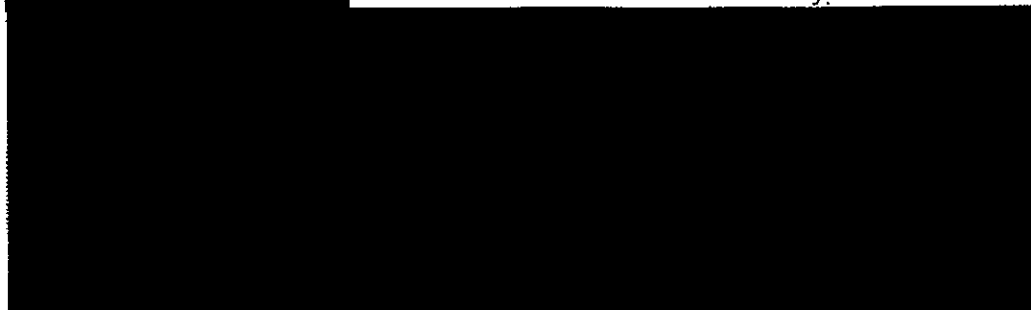
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209. (TS) [REDACTED]

waterboard session of Abu Zubaydah.



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waterboard on Abu Zubaydah

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222. (TS) [REDACTED] The waterboard has been used on three detainees: Abu Zubaydah, Al-Nashiri, and Khalid Shaykh Muhammad. [REDACTED]

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225. (TS)

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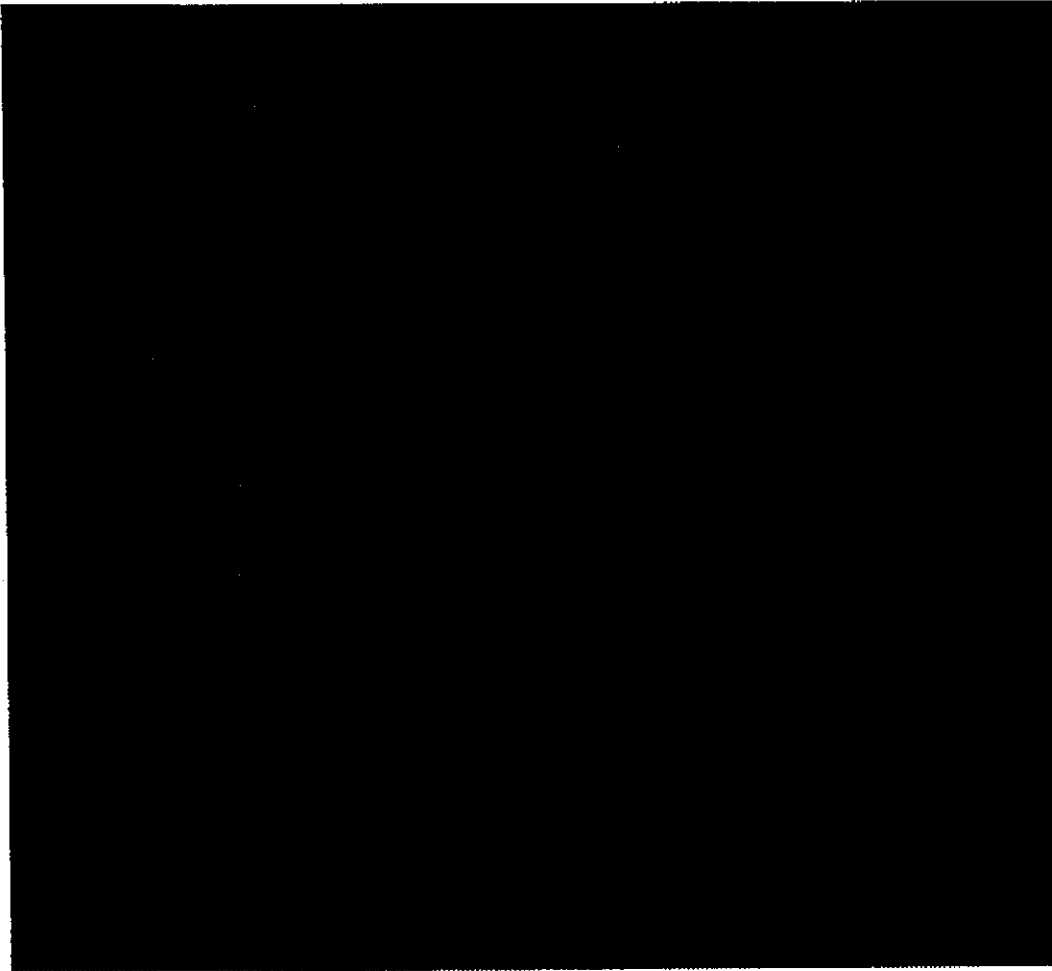
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SPECIAL REVIEW

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Appendix A

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PROCEDURES AND RESOURCES

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Appendix C

SPECIAL REVIEW

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Appendix D

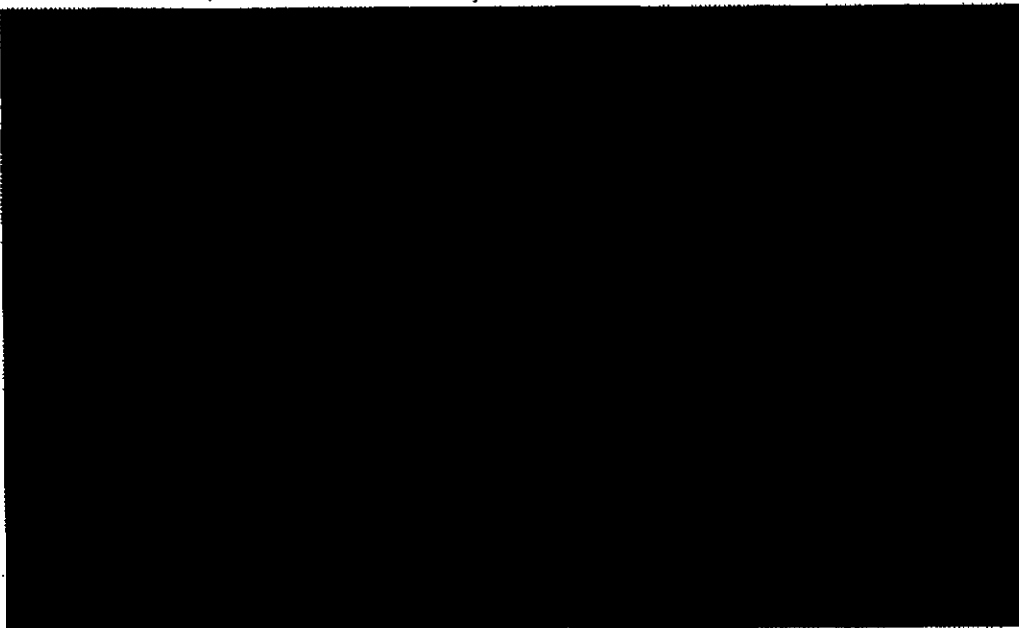
SPECIAL REVIEW

**APPENDIX D
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Appendix E

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1. Permissible Interrogation Techniques

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Enhanced Techniques [REDACTED]

the water board,

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SPECIAL REVIEW



~~(TS)~~ COUNTERTERRORISM DETENTION AND
INTERROGATION ACTIVITIES
(SEPTEMBER 2001 – OCTOBER 2003)

7 May 2004

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<i>DOJ LEGAL ANALYSIS</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>NOTICE TO AND CONSULTATION WITH EXECUTIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL OFFICIALS.....</i>	<i>23</i>

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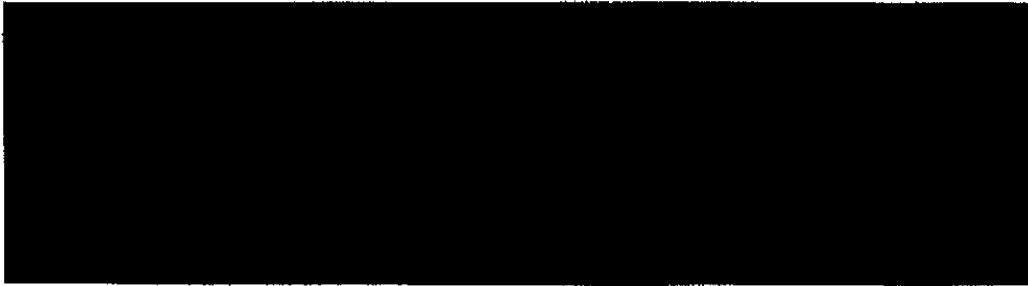


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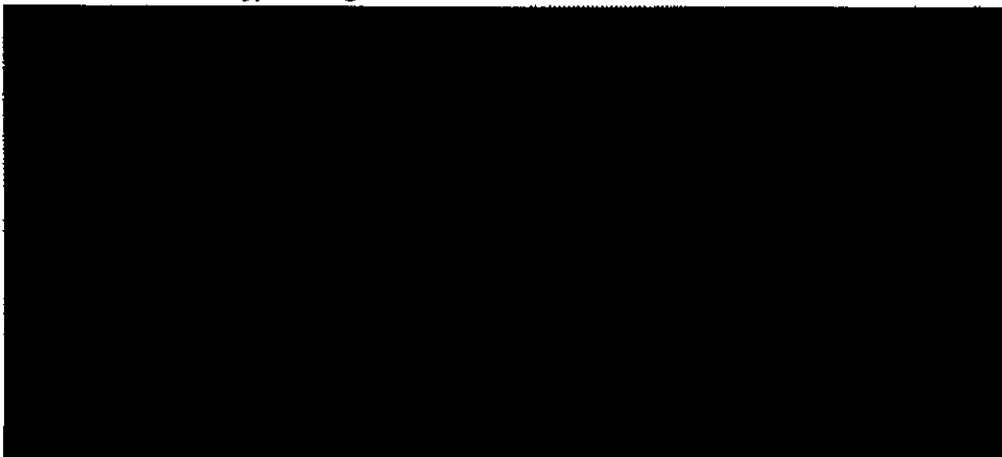
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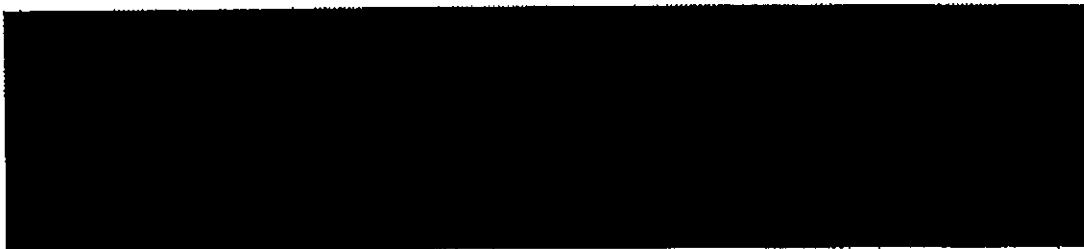
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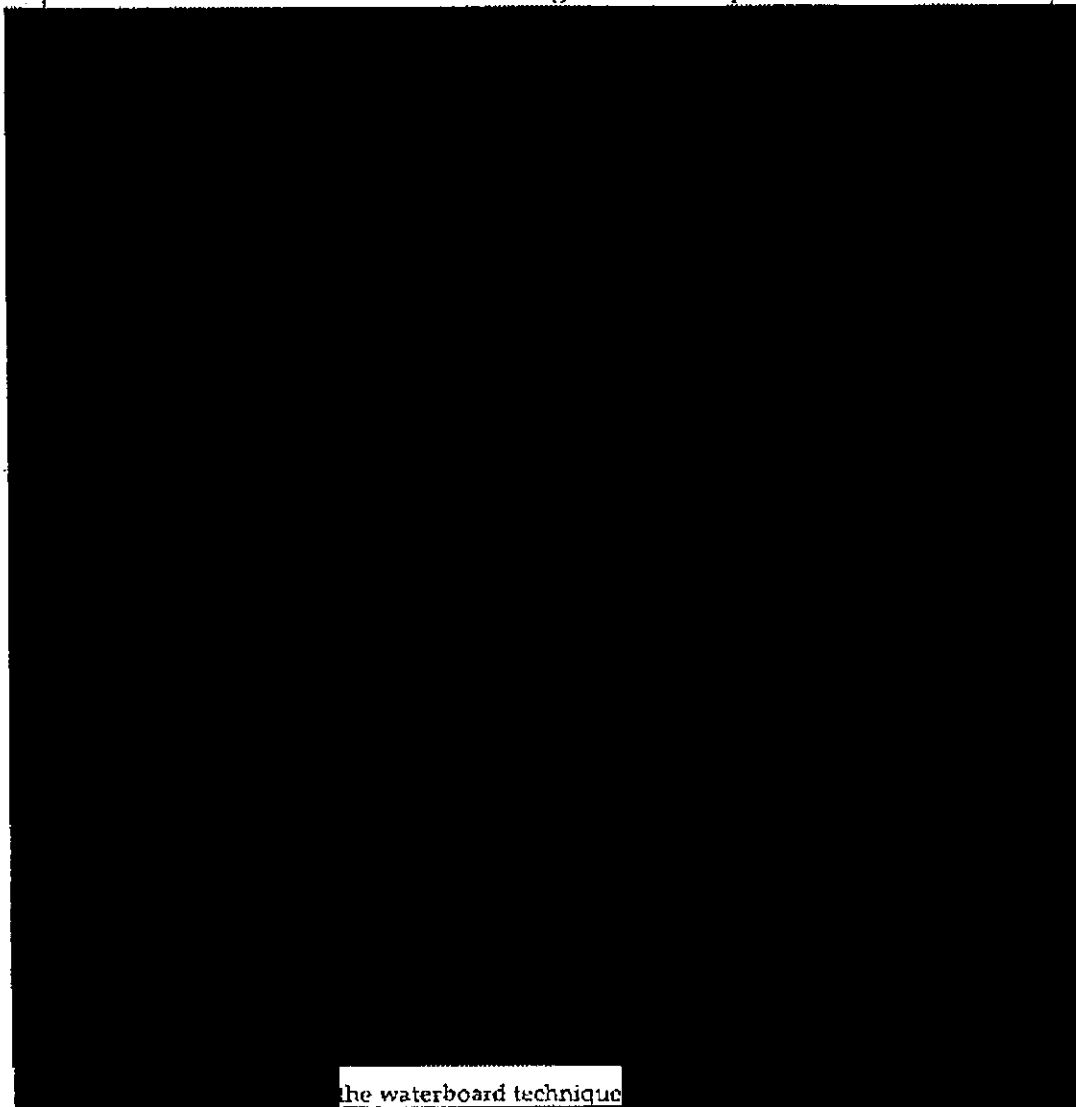
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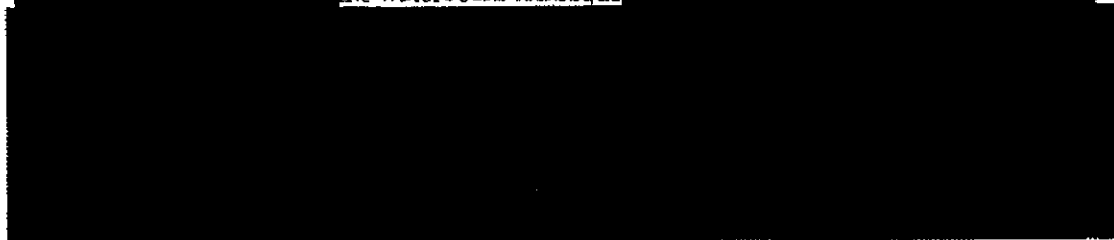
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Enhanced Interrogation Techniques



the waterboard technique



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DOJ LEGAL ANALYSIS

36. ~~(TS)~~ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The ensuing legal opinions focus on the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Torture Convention),¹⁵ especially as implemented in the U.S. criminal code, 18 U.S.C. 2340-2340A.

37. (U//FOUO) The Torture Convention specifically prohibits "torture," which it defines in Article 1 as:

any act by which *severe* pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is *intentionally* inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanction. [Emphasis added.]

Article 4 of the Torture Convention provides that states party to the Convention are to ensure that all acts of "torture" are offenses under their criminal laws. Article 16 additionally provides that each state party "shall undertake to prevent in any territory under its jurisdiction other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment which do not amount to acts of torture as defined in Article 1."

¹⁵ (U//FOUO) Adopted 10 December 1984, S. Treaty Doc. No. 100-20 (1988) 1465 U.N.T.S. 85 (entered into force 26 June 1987). The Torture Convention entered into force for the United States on 20 November 1994.

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38. (U//FOUO) The Torture Convention applies to the United States only in accordance with the reservations and understandings made by the United States at the time of ratification.¹⁶ As explained to the Senate by the Executive Branch prior to ratification:

Article 16 is arguably broader than existing U.S. law. The phrase "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" is a standard formula in international instruments and is found in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the European Convention on Human Rights. To the extent the phrase has been interpreted in the context of those agreements, "cruel" and "inhuman" treatment or punishment appears to be roughly equivalent to the treatment or punishment barred in the United States by the Fifth, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments. "Degrading" treatment or punishment, however, has been interpreted as potentially including treatment that would probably not be prohibited by the U.S. Constitution. [Citing a ruling that German refusal to recognize individual's gender change might be considered "degrading" treatment.] To make clear that the United States construes the phrase to be coextensive with its constitutional guarantees against cruel, unusual; and inhumane treatment, the following understanding is recommended:

"The United States understands the term 'cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,' as used in Article 16 of the Convention, to mean the cruel, unusual, and inhumane treatment or punishment prohibited by the Fifth, Eighth and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States."¹⁷ [Emphasis added.]

¹⁶ (U) Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 23 May 1969, 1155 U.N.T.S. 331 (entered into force 27 January 1980). The United States is not a party to the Vienna Convention on treaties, but it generally regards its provisions as customary international law.

¹⁷ (U//FOUO) S. Treaty Doc. No. 100-20, at 15-16.

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39. (U//FOUO) In accordance with the Convention, the United States criminalized acts of torture in 18 U.S.C. 2340A(a), which provides as follows:

Whoever outside the United States commits or attempts to commit torture shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both, and if death results to any person from conduct prohibited by this subsection, shall be punished by death or imprisoned for any term of years or for life.

The statute adopts the Convention definition of "torture" as "an act committed by a person acting under the color of law specifically intended to inflict severe physical or mental pain or suffering (other than pain or suffering incidental to lawful sanctions) upon another person within his custody or physical control."¹⁸ "Severe physical pain and suffering" is not further defined, but Congress added a definition of "severe mental pain or suffering:"

[T]he prolonged mental harm caused by or resulting from--

- (A) the intentional infliction or threatened infliction of severe physical pain or suffering;
- (B) the administration or application, or threatened administration or application, of mind-altering substances or other procedures calculated to disrupt profoundly the senses or the personality;
- (C) the threat of imminent death; or
- (D) the threat that another person will imminently be subjected to death, severe physical pain or suffering, or the administration or application of mind-altering substances or other procedures calculated to disrupt profoundly the senses or personality. . . .¹⁹

These statutory definitions are consistent with the understandings and reservations of the United States to the Torture Convention.

¹⁸ (U//FOUO) 18 U.S.C. 2340(1).

¹⁹ (U//FOUO) 18 U.S.C. 2340(2).

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40. (U//FOUO) DoJ has never prosecuted a violation of the torture statute, 18 U.S.C. §2340, and there is no case law construing its provisions. [REDACTED] issues under U.S. and international law to DoJ's OLC in the summer of 2002 and received a preliminary summary of the elements of the [REDACTED]. An unclassified 1 August 2002 OLC legal memorandum set out OLC's conclusions regarding the proper interpretation of the torture statute and concluded that "Section 2340A proscribes acts inflicting, and that are specifically intended to inflict, severe pain or suffering whether mental or physical."²⁰ Also, OLC stated that the acts must be of an "extreme nature" and that "certain acts may be cruel, inhuman, or degrading, but still not produce pain and suffering of the requisite intensity to fall within Section 2340A's proscription against torture." Further describing the requisite level of intended pain, OLC stated:

Physical pain amounting to torture must be equivalent in intensity to the pain accompanying serious physical injury, such as organ failure, impairment of bodily function, or even death. For purely mental pain or suffering to amount to torture under Section 2340, it must result in significant psychological harm of significant duration, e.g., lasting for months or even years.²¹

OLC determined that a violation of Section 2340 requires that the infliction of severe pain be the defendant's "precise objective." OLC also concluded that necessity or self-defense might justify interrogation methods that would otherwise violate Section 2340A.²² The August 2002 OLC opinion did not address whether any other provisions of U.S. law are relevant to the detention, treatment, and interrogation of detainees outside the United States.²³

²⁰ (U//FOUO) Legal Memorandum, Re: Standards of Conduct for Interrogation under 18 U.S.C. 2340-2340A (1 August 2002).

²¹ (U//FOUO) *Ibid.*, p. 1.

²² (U//FOUO) *Ibid.*, p. 39.

²³ (U//FOUO) OLC's analysis of the torture statute was guided in part by judicial decisions under the Torture Victims Protection Act (TVPA) 28 U.S.C. 1350, which provides a tort remedy for victims of torture. OLC noted that the courts in this context have looked at the entire course

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41. (U//FOUO) A second unclassified 1 August 2002 OLC opinion addressed the international law aspects of such interrogations.²⁴ This opinion concluded that interrogation methods that do not violate 18 U.S.C. 2340 would not violate the Torture Convention and would not come within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court.

[REDACTED]

of conduct, although a single incident could constitute torture. OLC also noted that courts may be willing to find a wide range of physical pain can rise to the level of "severe pain and suffering." Ultimately, however, OLC concluded that the cases show that only acts "of an extreme nature have been redressed under the TVPA's civil remedy for torture." White House Counsel Memorandum at 22 - 27.

²⁴ (U//FOUO) OLC Opinion by John C. Yoo, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, OLC (1 August 2002).

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[REDACTED]

45. (TS) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The DCI
briefed appropriate senior national security and legal officials on the
proposed EITs. In the fall of 2002, the Agency briefed the leadership
of the Congressional Intelligence Oversight Committees on the use of
both standard techniques and EITs.

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the waterboard to

77. ~~CS~~

decided to

An OGC attorney reviewed the videotapes

78. ~~(TS)~~

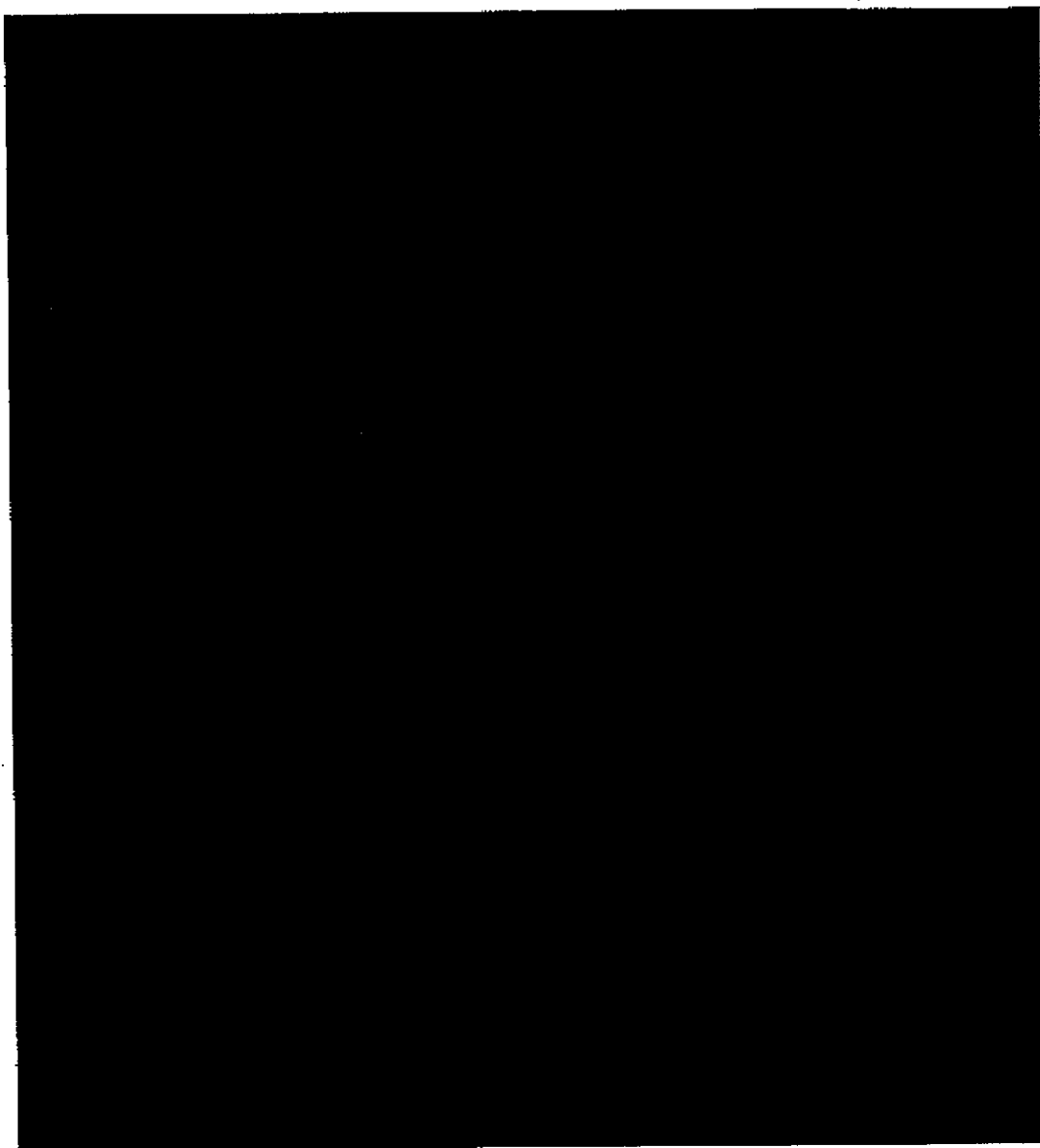
[REDACTED] OIG reviewed the videotapes
 in May 2003 [REDACTED]

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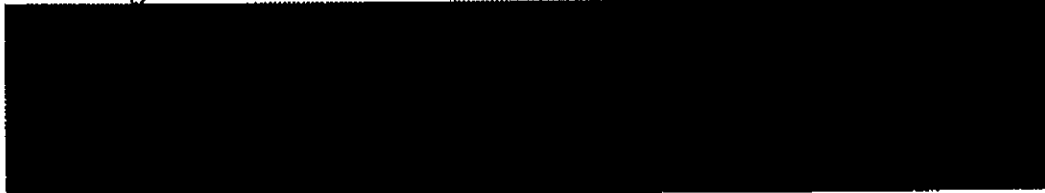
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Waterboard Technique

99. (TS) [REDACTED]
interrogators used the waterboard on Khalid Shaykh Muhammad



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[REDACTED]

100. (TS [REDACTED] Cables indicate that Agency
interrogators [REDACTED] applied the waterboard technique to
Khalid Shaykh Muhammad [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

209. ~~(TS)~~ [REDACTED]

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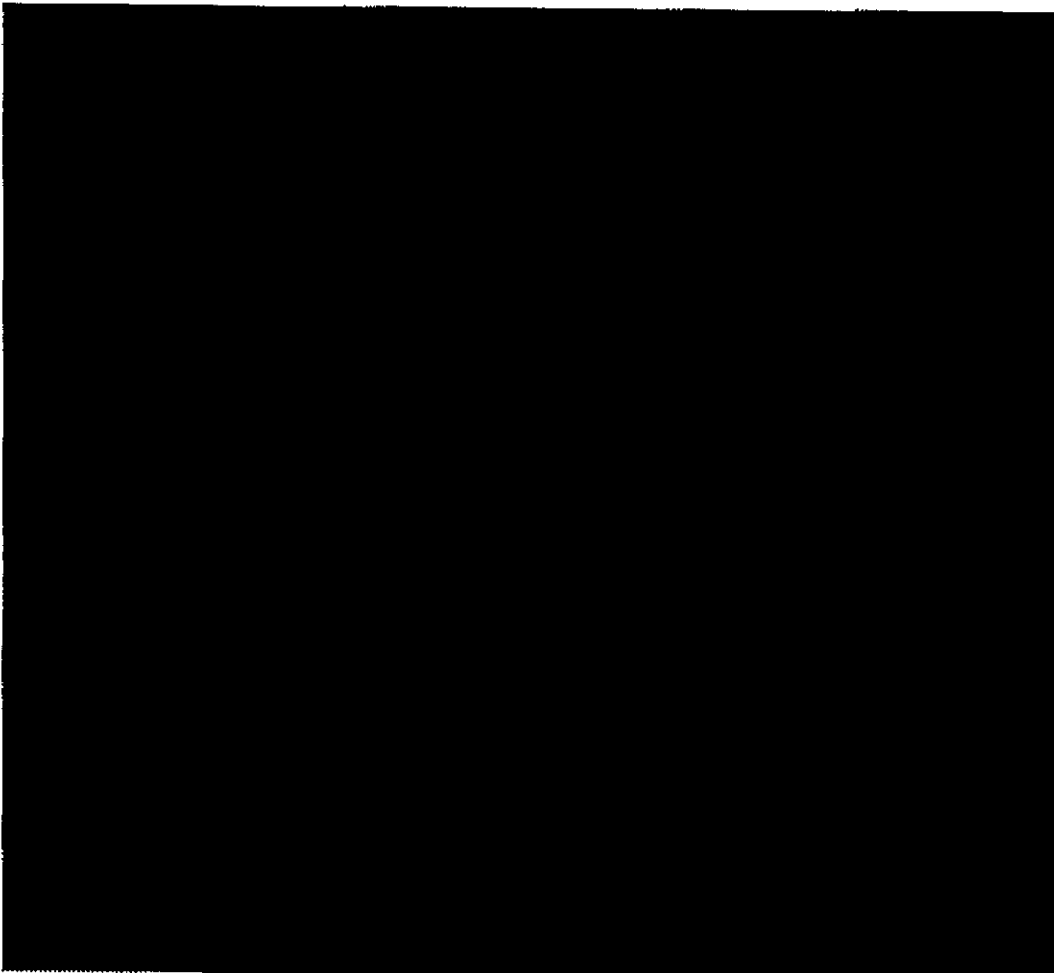
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Appendix C

SPECIAL REVIEW

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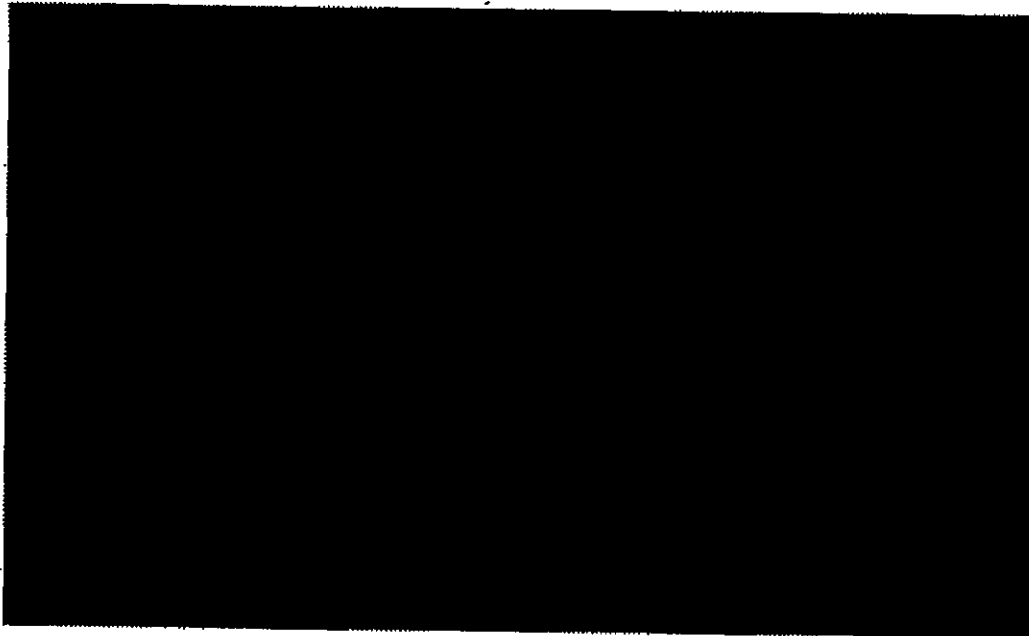
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[REDACTED]

Enhanced Techniques

[REDACTED]

the water board,

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